465 wages, a rise in real wages of approximately 12% since 1931. In various individual branches, moreover, the wages standards of qualified workers were raised not only in 1937 but also in 1935 and 1936, which the above quoted average figures do not indicate, owing to the preponderance of unqualified workers, as a result of the frequent engagement of new employees.

* * *

464 433 The internal structure of Lithuanian industry in respect of the number of undertakings and the total number of employed workers in separate industrial branches are shown by the following Table No. 1.

288 433 464 On the basis of these statistics we may conclude that the largest number of workers, viz., 20.6% of all industrial workers in Lithuania to-day are employed in the textile industry. On an average, a staff of 88 workers pertains to one textile factory.

The first place in respect of the number of employed workers has, however, been reached by the textile industry in recent years, i. e. since 1935. Among all industrial branches in Lithuania it also shows the most intensive development. In spite of the crisis, the number of employed in the textile concerns since 1928 has steadily grown and in comparison with 1928 its position in 1937 had more than quadrupled (+317.5%).

This high level of the employed reflects, however, only the maximum utilization of labour capacity. Thus in 1937 the textile industry was the only branch that employed three shifts, since according to the number of undertakings, viz., 74, it stands far behind other branches.

313 433 464 In the second place stands the timber industry with 16.9% of the total number of workers and 17.6% of the number of undertakings. The size of the staffs rose by 51.1% during the period from 1928 to 1937, the most noteworthy increase having taken place in 1937.

262 433 464 In the third place follows the foodstuffs and luxury goods industry with 16.4% of the total number of workers. According to the number of undertakings (353 concerns or 28.3%), it is, however, entitled to the first place. The total number of the staffs in 1937 in comparison with 1928 shows an increase of 35.4%, which took place during the last three years. During

[252] [433] [464] the interval 1928—1934 hardly any changes were experienced in the dimensions of the staffs.

To the three above-mentioned industrial branches (textile, timber, and foodstuffs industries) pertain in all 646 undertakings with 17 063 workers, or more than half the total number of concerns and their staffs.

464 433 The remaining more important industrial branches range, according to the number of employed workers, as follows: The stone and earth industry, which during the last ten years has doubled its staff; the metal and machinery industry, the growth of whose employed workers in the same period amounts to 44.7%; the clothing and footwear industry, with a growth of 63.6%; the paper and polygraphic industry, the staff of which has grown by 18.5%; the chemical industry, which to-day employs 51.3% more workmen than in 1928, and the leather industry, which also in the last decade has enlarged the extent of its staff, i. e. by 71.4%.

The smallest number of workers is employed in peat-cutting and in electricity works. The staff of the former during the last ten years has grown only a little; that of the latter has suffered even a slight retrogression which, however, was in no wise evoked by a falling-off in production but rather by its rationalization, as we see from the production statistics.

2. Aggregate Value of Industrial Production and the Production Index.

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The aggregate value of the gross production of the concerns comprised in the statistics (from five employees upwards) amounted in 1937 to 428 200 000 litas against 354 500 000 litas in 1936, which in the course of the last year implies an ad valorem growth of 20.8%. Segregation into separate industrial branches gives the following result:

	1936		1937	
	In 1000 litas	Percentage share	In 1000 litas	Percentage share
1. Peat-cutting	969	0.3	1 126	0.3
2. Stone & Earth Industry	5 461	1.5	8 431	2.0
3. Metal & Machinery Ind.	17 125	4.8	22 406	5.2

B. SPECIAL PART

1. The Foodstuffs and Luxury Goods Industry

a. The Structure of the most important Branches

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The foodstuffs and luxury goods industry forms the strongest industrial branch of Lithuania. To it in 1937 pertained 28.3% of the total number of concerns (employing 5 or more); 16.5% of the employed workers; 18.3% of the engine horsepower; 41.6% of the gross production value; and 30.6% of the net value of the total Lithuanian industrial output.

The following table illustrates the development of the most important branches during the last ten years:

Special Branches	1927 m.		1931 m.			1937 m.		
	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H. P.	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H. P.
Mills	83	778	70	583	4 965	89	713	8 013
Sugar factories	—	—	1	361	3 537	2	1 294	6 820
Sugar wares production	40	760	42	796	686	32	623	800
Meat and canned goods production	20	362	21	620	1 212	22	1 806	3 035
Dairy-farms	4	26	27	129	·	110	438	·
Spirit distilleries	26	284	31	298	1 113	38	283	·
Beer breweries	10	350	9	333	984	11	394	·
Tobacco and cigarettes	12	734	10	733	275	9	594	350